करेंगे। दोनों देश सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों को भी सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं।

Bilateral Agreements with Nepal

*38. SHRI SOM PAL:
SHRI SOLIPETA
RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has granted Nepal a trasit route to Bangladesh through Indian territory;

(b) if so, what are the details and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there have been bilateral agreements on some other issues with Nepal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) in what manner all these would benefit India?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (e) The Prime Minister of India paid an official goodwill visit from 5—7 June, 1997 to Nepal. During the visit, Nepal's request for an additional transit route to Bangladesh *via* Phulbari was accepted. It was also agreed that the modalities and working arrangements will be decided within the next two months. The new arrangements would be reviewed six months thereafter.

The Trade Treaty, valid for five years, was revised and renewed through exchange of letters on December 3, 1996. India has agreed to provide access, free of customs duties, and quantitative restrictions, to all articles manufactured in Nepal, except three groups of items, namely alcohol, tobacco and cosmetics. A Memorandum of Understanding on Civil Aviation matters was signed during the Prime Minister's visit to Nepal.

The agreed changes in the Trade Treaty would increase bilateral trade, offer a chance for achieving a greater trade balance, as well as enable our neighbour, to provide a greater range of articles of Nepalese manufacture to India. The MOU on Civil Aviation should facilitate significant growth in business and tourism between the two countries.

Findings of the Enquiry into the Amarnath Tragedy

*39. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compensation for all the deceased in the last year's Amarnath tragedy has not been paid;

(b) if so, what is the status of compensation as on date, given both by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the Central Government; and

(c) what were the findings of the investigation into the tragedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) and (b) A total of 243 persons had died during the Amarnath Yatra tragedy in August 1996. An ex-gratia relief of Rs. 2 lakhs per deceased pilgrim is being disbursed to the next of kin by the concerned State Government authorities. The Government have released, till date, an amount of Rs. 372 lakhs to the various State Governments towards payment of ex-gratia relief to the families of 186 pilgrims whose bodies have been identified so far. This amount is being shared at 3:1 ratio between the Prime Ministrer's Relief Fund and Government of Jammu & Kashmir. In addition, Government of Jammu & Kashmir has released the ex-gratia relief for 5 security force personnel who had also died during the tragedy which has been disbursed through the concerned Force Headquarters. The State-wise details of

the amount placed at the disposal of concerned State Government for disbursement to next of kin of the deceased pilgrims is given at Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government had appointed Dr. Nitish Sengupta as Inquiry Officer to look into the various aspects of the tragedy and also to suggest measures to ensure proper and adequate arrangements to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future. Dr. Sengupta, in his report submitted to the Government on 2.12.1996, had made a number of recommendations for ensuring a smooth Yatra in future. A copy of the report was laid on the Table of the House on 18th December, 1996.

Statement

Statewise Disbursement of Ex-Gratia Relief for Deceased Pilgrims of Amarnath Yatra Tragedy in 1996

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount placed at the disposal of State Govt.
		(Rupees in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Bihar	4
3.	Delhi	46
4.	Gujarat	100
5.	Haryana	16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2
7.	Karnataka	4
8.	Maharashtra	26
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22
10.	Orissa	4
11.	Punjab	22
12.	Rajasthan	10
13.	Tamil Nadu	2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	44
15.	West Bengal	12
16.	J&K	42
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Dumping of Nuclear Wastes on Indian Soil

*40. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether nuclear wastes of developed countries are being dumped on the Indian soil; and

(b) if so, the corrective measures taken by Government to check this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALA-SUBRAMONIYAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

परमाणु रिएक्टरों में दुर्घटनायें

156. श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) परमाणु रिएक्टरों में वर्ष 1993-94 से 1996-97 तक की अवधि में कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई और इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार कारक कौन-कौन से हैं;

(ख) क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम, 1962 के अधीन एवं परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक बोर्ड (ए०ई०आर०बी०) द्वारा पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपबन्ध नहीं किए गये हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों से विकिरण निसरण के लिये निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा का पालन वर्तमान में किन केन्द्रों द्वारा संभव नहीं हो रहा है और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्रों को अधिक सुरक्षित रखने तथा लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को विकिरणों के